

Poetry.

I Wish I was Again a Child.

BY WM. C. CAMERON.

I wish I was again a child,
To gambol on my active sward,
To roam amid the woody wild.
And climb the hilly rocks so hard.
How swift the winged moments then!
How light of heart when school was o'er,
I sheathed the scatich, book, and pen,
The dusky woodlands to explore.
I little dreamt in rosy youth.
That clouds of care and wels of guile
Would dim my sky and warp the truth,
And men deceive ev' when they smile.
A golden age, methought, was come,
When truth was read in every face—
The earth was one large happy home,
Where knavery found no lurking place.

I wish I was again a child—
I rove with little ev'rywhere fair—
To where the flowers were so mild.
When touching me thy childhood's prayer,
Ah! me, how sweet it was to roam,
With that rare joy and deep delight,
With fragrant flowers I hastened home.
When He spake proclaimed the night,
Oh! how day'd to me it seemed!

As if a sun of purest hoy,
Lit up my father's face and beamed
Upon his "little bunting boy."
My mother's smile was light and life,
And clasped the tear drop from mine eye,
And now amid the world's wide strife,
She's Hope's bright star in my sad sky.

I wish I was again a child—
Al! no, 'tis well that I should feel
The world's dark frown as other men—
That time its secret may reveal,
'Tis right that bayhous' sunny day
Should die like dreams at morning light,
Should as the snow fall melt away,
And vanish as the rainbow bright.

My scattered hairs and vaunted heart
Tell many a tale that loads my breast;
And day by day old friends depart
To where the weary ones find rest.
'Tis well our dreams of youth should pass
Like gay bubbles off the blast;
Should, like the dew drops on the grass,
Delight awhile, then all go past.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, December 16, 1859.

No. 2.

A Ghost Story.

We were returning from our spring meeting of Presbytery—one gentleman and two young ladies—in a 'rockaway,' and the roads none of the best. Night, cold and damp, overtook us eight miles from home, but only a short distance from Judge Blank's. Knowing that we should find outside the Judge's door the latch-string, and inside a warm welcome, a warm fire, and a warm supper, besides beds which we could warm for ourselves—we unhesitatingly consigned ourselves to his hospitalities. Supper being over, and our persons disposed according to our several tastes, in a semi-circle before an old-fashioned blazing fire, we were just in the mood to enjoy the entertainment of our host's conversational gifts. Among other things he narrated the following unique tale, which we unanimously agreed to put in print:

Said the Judge substantially as follows: "Years ago we had in our house a sweet little child about four years old, the object, of course, of a very tender affection. But sickness laid his hand upon it. Remedies, promptly resorted to, all proved in vain.—Day after day the roses faded from the cheek, and the fire in the eyes burned low; and at length death closed those eyes, and sealed the lips forever; and we learned, by trying experience, how intense a darkness follows the quenching of one of these little lights of life."

"The time rolling sadly on, brought us at length to the hour appointed for committing our treasure to the ordinarily sure custody of the grave. The friends assembled, the customary services were held, the farewell taken, and the little form securely shut beneath the well-screwed coffin-lid, and in due time the grave received its trust. We looked on and saw the earth thrown in, the mound raised above, and the plates of soil neatly adjusted into a green sheltering roof, and then wended our way back to our desolated home. Evening came on and wore away.—My wife had gone into an adjoining room to give some directions to a servant, and I, unfeasted by the scenes of the day for aught else, had just laid my head upon my pillow, in our room upon the lower floor of the house, when I heard a shriek, and in a moment more my wife came flying into the room, and springing upon the bed behind me, exclaimed,

"See there! our child! our child!" Raising my head, my blood froze within me, and the hair upon my head stood up as I saw the little thing in grave clothes, with open, but manifestly sightless eyes, and pale as when we gave it the last kiss, walking slowly toward us! Had I been alone—had not the extreme terror of my wife compelled me to play the man, I should have leaped from the window and fled without casting a look behind. But not daring to leave her in such terror, I arose, sat down in a chair, and took the little creature between my knees—a cold sweat covering my body—and gazed with feelings unutterable upon the object before me. The eyes were open in a vacant stare. The flesh was colorless, cold, and clammy; nor did the child seem to have the power either of speech or hearing, as it made no attempt to answer any of our questions. The horror of our minds was the more intense as we had watched our child through its sickness and death, and had been but a few hours before eye-witnesses of its interment.

"While gazing upon it, and asking in my thoughts, 'What can this extraordinary providence mean? For what can it be sent?' the servant girl having crept to the door, after a time suggested, 'It looks like Mr. —'s child.' Now, our next neighbor had a child of nearly the same age as ours, and its constant companion. But what could bring it to our house at that hour in the empire, and in such plight? Still the suggestion had operated as a powerful sedative upon our excited feelings, and rendered us more capable of calm reflection. And after a time, we discovered in truth that the grave clothes were *night* clothes, and the corpse a somnambulist! And it became manifest that it was the excitement attending the loss and burial of its playmate, working upon the child's mind in sleep, to which we were indebted for this untimely and most startling visit.

"Wiping away the perspiration, and taking a few long breaths, I prepared to counteract the little intruder back to its forsaken bed. Back we went, it keeping at my side, though still asleep. It had walked quite a distance across the damp grass. I found the door of its home ajar, just as the fugitive had left it, and its sleeping parents unconscious of its absence.—The door creaked as I pushed it open, and wakened the child, who looked wildly around a moment, and then popped off.

"Now, had it not been for my wife, as I have said, I should, on the appearance of this apparition, have made a leap of uncommon agility from that window, and after a flight of uncommon velocity for a person of my age and dignity, I should have been ready to take oath in any court, either in Christendom or heathendom, that I had seen a ghost."

Give a wise man health, and he will give himself everything else.

Few pity us for our misfortunes.

Chinese Government.

Descending no lower in the scale of division than the District, which is somewhat like an English county, we find in China an average of eighty Districts constituting a Province. As there are eighteen provinces, there are in China about 1440 cities answering to the county towns of England, except in regard to their population, which mounts up from 500,000 to 3,000,000 of inhabitants. These cities are walled, and supposed capable of standing a siege. Each has a high dignitary, a civil mandarin, who is judge, director of police, receiver of taxes, and, in short, general administrator, aided by one or several subordinate officers, and especially by educational functionaries, who assist in the primary examinations for public office. These are all commissioned by the central government, taking rank accordingly, and separated from the lower agents required in a concentrated population. These Districts are grouped, according to convenience, into Departments,—two or three in one place, fifteen or eighteen in another,—the average being six Districts to a Department. A Prefect or Department Judge presides, and the district city in which he lives is elevated to the rank of a departmental city. This judge receives appeals from the District courts below; and his judgments, again, may be appealed against in the Circuit courts, where an Intendant reviews the proceedings of a small group of Departments, but is more fully occupied in general administration. Here begins, *ex officio*, authority over the military, and his judgments, again, may be appealed against in the Circuit courts, where an Intendant reviews the proceedings of a small group of Departments, but is more fully occupied in general administration. 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Conservative Meetings at the North.

We are told by the Northern press that there soon will be held large conservative meetings at the North.—Well, though the movements are somewhat of the latest, we must comfort ourselves with the old maxim of "better late than never." If these meetings are large, and composed of men of respectability and weight of character, their action may do something to mollify the indignation aroused at the South by the at least seeming acquiescence of the entire North in the sympathy for Brown's fate. No matter, however, what these meetings say and resolve, we hope their action will not have the effect of inducing the South to abandon its purpose of rendering itself as far as possible commercially independent of the North. The pocket nerve of the North has been touched by recent Southern action, and it is not uncharitable in us to suppose that the pain has caused this latter day manifestation of good will towards the South. Should the South now relax its efforts to free itself, and revert to its former tame acquiescence in a dependent condition upon the North for so many of the necessary articles of life, it will become weaker and weaker every day, while the North will grow stronger and stronger, and in case of another such difficulty as has recently occurred, and which looking to the incendiary element of the North, is by no means improbable, we should be even more at their mercy than we are now. Let us go on, then, and import for ourselves, from any quarter but the North, every needful article which we cannot manufacture, and by no means let any Southern man who loves his native soil spend his money in pleasure travel and luxurious living at the North.

Opposition Convention.

We trust that our friends of the Opposition party throughout the State will bestir themselves, and see that the Convention which will assemble on the 22d of February, shall be a rousing affair, and composed of our ablest men. We have arrived now at the most critical condition in which our country can be placed, and the demand for firm and conservative action is in the highest degree pressing. There are issues, State and Federal, of the highest importance, which must be met by calm, yet decisive action.

Let then such Counties as have not yet acted, hold meetings at once and send strong delegations.—*Ral. Regis.*

Rape and Murder.

A most horrible case of rape and murder was perpetrated on Tuckahoe, about 19 miles from this place, on Monday morning last. Nancy Stroud, about 14 years of age, who lived with her grandfather, Isaac Stroud, was the unfortunate victim of the hellish passion of some fiend, yet unknown, only so far as suspicion implicates.—She had been sent to feed hogs about a quarter of a mile from the house, early on Monday morning. Her sister had been sent to another pen, and a negro boy, about sixteen years old, to another, the former near a quarter of a mile, and the latter about two-hundred yards from the place of the outrage and murder. The sister heard Nancy exclaim to some one, "Go off and let me alone; I don't like you, nor never did." As she did not come to the house immediately, some of the family went to look for her, and found her dead. From the marks of violence upon her person it was evident she had been forced and choked to death. The negro boy is in jail, and some white men are also suspected. The affair will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties ferreted out.

Nancy and her sister were orphan girls, whom their grandfather had taken to raise.—*Kinston Advocate.*

THIRD VOLUME OF THE *Iredell Express*.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanical execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and therefore useful citizens? who have eyes but *not* not, and whose information, perhaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

Those who subscribe for and read News-papers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant, neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence, would perceptively increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immorality which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to begin in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "Express," with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the eminent events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; according to an intelligent public, a right and proper point, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a hearing ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

Our Terms.

The "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation: Subscribers will govern themselves accordingly:

For one year, if paid in advance, \$2.25;

If paid within 3 months, 2.25;

If paid within 6 months, 2.25;

If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3.00.

Mr. C. FAIRCHILD, Agent for the sale of "Colton's Atlas" and "Johnson's Map," is also authorized to receive subscriptions to the IREDELL EXPRESS. Receipts signed by him will be acknowledged by us.

The Right Spirit.

The organization of volunteer military companies which are multiplying in the South, manifests the right spirit on the part of the young men of the country, and shows they are determined to make ready for any emergency. The middle aged, too, are enrolling themselves in the ranks of the "patriot army," and the aged look on with approbation and would bear a hand, if necessary, in defense of the South. With such "materials of war," defending a righteous cause—the cause of the South against foes from any quarter—there would be no reason for alarm, in a breast to breast conflict upon an open field, or among the "chapered." Right, nerves the patriot's arm and gives encouragement to the soldier's heart, by whose valiance invaders are apt to perish like stubble in a consuming flame.

Let the military organization progress until every county and town in the fifteen Southern States can boast, at least, one volunteer corps, if no more, well drilled and prepared to take the field at a moment's warning. It is the best and only security which the South now has, to protect herself from invasion and robbery, and insubordination at home, either of which, is liable to happen any day. This is no vague warning—and no coward fear has prompted it on our part; we urge what only has been made justifiable by recent events, and the unmistakable omens which reveal themselves to our knowledge by every mail that arrives from the North and Northwest. It has been decreed in the councils of the abolitionists, that the South is to be subdued!—men have taken horrid oaths and pledged their villainous lives, to cease not, nor scruple at any means, until slavery has been extinguished in North America! They have resolved to make no distinction between slave-owners and non-slave-holders, in the relentless and savage war which they have decreed to wage upon the South, but, if in their power, will send fire and death into my family, and deluge the land with the blood of their victims! This, and more, these incarnate fiends would inflict upon their brethren!—no they are not our brethren, but our deadly foes!—if they could.

Then, shall we not prepare for them, if they come? Can any hesitate, or refuse to take timely action, for an emergency so menacing?

"To arms," let the cry go forth from every mouth. "Aye—"to arms," and defend your own sunny south.

What Should be Done.

It is well known that the slave population of North Carolina is decreasing with each year, by removals and sales to traders, in either case they are conveyed to the Southwest, where there is already an over-abundance of the black population. While this has tendency to make our State free-soil, to the extent of every slave who is thus removed, it likewise abstracts from the productive wealth of the State, and reduces her taxables in an alarming degree. If the slaves are removed the lands must remain uncultivated, consequently, deprecate in value, and the revenue suffer from that source—a two-fold measure; with nothing to look to to supply the deficit, but increasing the taxes upon those who remain. At this process goes on, the taxes, already too large to meet the views of many, will have to be further increased, or the honor and credit of the State will have to suffer. By this depleting operation of slave labor, too, other interests must suffer—public and private—falling heavily upon the long lines of railroads which have been built in the State, and the towns and cities of our seaboard.

Now what can be done to arrest this alarming evil?—warning because its operation is slowly but surely changing Carolina territory to *free-soil*, and abstracting the productive labor of the State which is its chief support, and annihilating her revenue. The people have a right to move away their property, and to sell it to others if they choose, and no law can be enacted constitutionally, to prevent that; but the law can be made to apply in another way. The Legislature would, doubtless, have a constitutional right to impose a tax upon slaves about to be transported from the State, by removal of their owners, or sale; which would in some measure, compensate for loss of such property to the Commonwealth, the manner we have stated.

If it is legal to impose a tax, to be paid annually, by the owner of a slave, a Legislature would possess the right to prescribe a tax to be paid upon the removal of a slave from the State, whether done by the owner, or another party for him. We would suggest, then, that the next Legislature enact a law to protect the State's interest in such taxables as slaves about to be removed from the State.

We would further suggest that the tax to be paid by all owners immigrating, be fixed at not less than \$50 for each slave, between the ages of 16 and 40 years, and \$25 for all slaves under or over those figures; and double those rates when slaves are sold to traders, to be collected off the seller.

North Carolina is to be reduced to the ignominy of becoming free-soil, by the act of her own citizens; and her prosperity and wealth ruined, let the State demand the only compensation for the injury which, it seems to us, lies in her power to obtain for it.

Mayor of New York.

Fernando Wood has been elected Mayor of New York by a majority of about 5,000 over his two competitors.

San Juan Difficulty.

The mission of Gen. Scott to San Juan is likely to result in the settlement of the difficulty with the British authorities, as to who shall exercise jurisdiction over the Island.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad.

We feel that it is a duty which we owe to the public, to call upon citizens of the country, who have not already done so, to come forward and subscribe for stock in this important public work. We but repeat the opinion of intelligent men when we say, that if this Road be built it would add more to prosperity of Iredell, and of several of the adjoining counties, than any other good that could be bestowed upon them; and surely the public, who are so vitally interested, will not allow the work to be never completed by withholding the proper aid. We will not

be slow in doing our duty.

Commercial Independence of the South.

In the event of a dissolution of the Union, what will become of the public lands? Will the Democracy then be in favor of bestowing them upon the free-soil States, as they were in days of yore? In case the Union be dissolved, certainly common justice would dictate that it would be nothing more than proper and right, for the South to claim and receive a share of the public domain, which was refused her, by the Democracy, before the separation. But will the South obtain any interest in this vast state of Uncle Sam, deceased? We know not. That portion which may not have been bestowed of these lands, by the Democracy, upon free States, and in erecting free States, will be seized by the Black Republicans of the North and Northwest, and appropriated to their own use and purposes, and the South and Democracy may go to the d—l, as for the matter of that—

Democracy having always, until recently, declared itself able to save the Union, headed not the voice of the Whigs, who, declared in thunder tones, year after year, that timely distribution of the public domain among all the States equally, was all important for the welfare of the South. But how stands the case now? Democracy is bankrupt and powerless, and the public lands are to be lost to the South forever!

If the voice of Henry Clay and the Whigs of the country had been heeded, the Southern people at the North in pleasure-trips, and in luxuries which can be dispensed with, let this drain of wealth from the South to enrich the Northern people, he stopped right away, and we shall weaken the North to no inconsiderable degree, while we shall retain in the South a large capital to go to work with, and establish manufactories of those necessary articles for which we are now dependent on the North.—*Ral. Register.*

This is the right doctrine to preach in the South, and the precept ought to be adopted by the wealthy classes in the South. Why should—why will southern people, slaveholders in particular, expend their wealth upon ungrateful and malignant Abolitionists, who have declared their intention, time and again, to "throttle the South" and destroy her welfare?—and within the last month have actually waged bloody war and murdered our fellow citizens,

Another "thing the South can do, and do at once. Millions of dollars are annually spent by the southern people" for villainous compounds of poisonous liquors, put up in every variety at the "North," which are drunk with destroying effect by southern people, multiplying murders, pauperism and subverting the peace and happiness of families. This stream of life-destroying fire, which can be compared with nothing more appropriate than the chief river of Hell, likewise "can be dispensed with." Let it be cut off, dried up; and a heavy blow will thereby have been aimed with telling effect, upon our foes.

And still, Democracy has the audacity to call upon the Whigs to unite with them, instead of going over to the Whigs—to save the Union. What presumption!

Who are the Defenders of the South?

We answer, every man who dwells in the South, whether he own slaves or not, is and should be a defender of the rights and institutions of the South. There can be no peace between quietude and neutrality, when the struggle begins between the two sections which are arraying in antagonism against each other, or rather when the North sends forth her cohorts of abolitionists to destroy a Southern institution and lay waste the homes of our citizens and deluge the land in innocent blood. But every man, will be required to shoulder a musket who is able to go forth, and defend his country with his life. If there be any among us who are unwilling to do this, the earlier they depart hence, the better will it be for them, for they are unworthy to breathe the pure air of our sunny-clime—unworthy the protection of the laws, and enemies to the land of their birth or adoption. Their fate would be that which was meted to the Tories, at the time of the Revolution

We repeat, no man can be neutral in this momentous crisis—he that is not for us, is against us. Let him be warned!

Military Companies.

There being a necessity for the organization of Military Companies in the South, and as many such Corps are organizing, we would make one suggestion, which is this: That such organizations go to as little expense in providing Uniforms as possible—something to denote the soldier, will be quite sufficient. Arms, and the knowledge to use them, are the important requisites to possess.

Five military trappings, now, can be obtained at the North, and to purchase them there will be affording aid and comfort to the enemy. Besides such paraphernalia as more for show than use.

Southern Medical Students—Northern Colleges.

We see in our exchanges the highest compliments paid to this Institution of learning and military exercises, which is under the management of Col. C. T. Tew, Hillsboro', N. C. The Charleston Mercury bestows on Col. Tew a favorable and, no doubt, well merited notice as a gentleman of superior qualifications in the line of his profession as a teacher of a military school, and other educational branches. No doubt these are the best kind of schools which the youth of the South can be sent to, and they ought to be generally patronized by Southern people by sending to them their sons and wards. From the signs of the times, it seems to us absolutely necessary that our sons should be raised soldiers, or at least, acquire an adequate knowledge of military exercises. See Col. Tew's Card, in our advertising columns.

The Message of Gov. Wise.

"In order that our readers may fully understand the position occupied by Gov. Wise, touching the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and in the present posture of affairs, it well behoves young gentlemen of the South to consider it might not be more proper for them to patronize Southern Medical institutions, where they would expend their money among friends, than to continue to patronize and sustain those, who, are obnoxious to their section, and care only for the dollars which are exacted from their pockets in way of feed and board.

This places Mr. Buchanan in a true light before the country, as a friend to Southern institutions—he is no friend to the South, and never was. His professions for the South have always been hypocritical and wicked. The Democracy of the South, will now find out, that they have all along been worshiping a false god. We are not deceived in the character of James Buchanan,—it was known to us ever since he slandered the immortal Clay—as long ago as we can recollect—with the charge of "bargain and corruption,"—as black a falsehood as was ever uttered by a shameless man. If the South has ever expected to receive common justice at the hands of James Buchanan, she is now given to understand, emphatically, that it was all a false delusion. He who was elected by Southern voters, has turned his hands against his friends, like another Judas Iscariot, because the North (through his influence) is gaining the ascendancy; and when called upon tells Virginia, and through her executive tells the whole South that he can afford them no aid!

After disposing of the President's objection to afford aid to Virginia, in a long and able message, Gov. Wise concludes with the following recommendation:—

"1st. Organize an arm.

"2d. Demand of each State in the Union what position she means to maintain for the future in respect to slavery and the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, and the provisions of State laws for its protection in our federal relations; and be governed according to the manner in which the demand shall be answered. Let us defend our own position or yield it at once. Let us have action and not resolves—definitive settlement, and no more temporizing as slaves about to be removed from the State.

We would further suggest that the tax to be paid by all owners immigrating, be fixed at not less than \$50 for each slave, between the ages of 16 and 40 years, and \$25 for all slaves under or over those figures; and double those rates when slaves are sold to traders, to be collected off the seller.

North Carolina is to be reduced to the ignominy of becoming free-soil, by the act of her own citizens; and her prosperity and wealth ruined, let the State demand the only compensation for the injury which, it seems to us, lies in her power to obtain for it.

It is legal to impose a tax, to be paid annually, by the owner of a slave, a Legislature would possess the right to prescribe a tax to be paid upon the removal of a slave from the State, whether done by the owner, or another party for him. We would suggest, then, that the next Legislature enact a law to protect the State's interest in such taxables as slaves about to be removed from the State.

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Our Line of Policy.
Under this head the New Orleans *Bulletin* has an able article on the present aspect of our relations with the North, and the remedies thereto which it concludes in the following sensible language:

"Against the machinations of these wretches the South must protect herself, and the first measure towards the accomplishment of this object is to undeceive the North, the whole North, first, that the abolition of slave labor at the South would effect Northern and the Western prosperity injurious; secondly, that the South can get along independently of the North. Upon these two points we think there is a deep delusion enveloping Northern and Western minds, not all minds, but the mass. They evidently think, and honestly, that the South could go to wreck and the North would scarcely feel the effects of it. There never was a greater delusion. Unless it be dispelled, it will prove fatal to the best interests of the North. No theorem is more clearly demonstrable."

The other error is that the South is dependent on the North, and cannot really get along without her. All threats of disunion we despise. Disunion would aggravate rather than eradicate the evils in both North and South; but the North is not aware of the resources of the South, and for the very reason that these resources have been neglected by the Southern people. We have been depending upon the North, and we are still depending upon her, and this is the chief cause of the delusion we speak of. It is the reason why the Abolitionists and multitudes of others believe that the South is weak and cannot stand alone. The only way to dispel the two illusions, to do it effectually, to make it felt in quarters where it is most needed, is to withdraw—not from the Union—but our patronage from the North and West! Depend upon it, such a withdrawal, without any threats, without blowing any trumpets, or making ourselves in any way ridiculous, would open eyes wide that are now almost hermatically sealed. In other words, it is the pocket argument, and we believe it is the only one now available. It is an argument that can be made in the Union, that can be constitutionally and patriotically made, and that when made, will reach in its resistless and practical logic, every city, town, hamlet and farm throughout the Northern and Western States. We cannot, in a single article, descend to particulars, but the idea will involve the writing of our own books and periodicals: the making of our own machinery and agricultural implements; our cloths and clothing; to the making of our own beef and pork; our own fire-arms, shoes, furniture, drays, carriages, saddles, harness, paper, hats, starch; catching our own fish; growing our own wool; in a word, it will extend to the growth and manufacture of every article that we require, except such as we may obtain from Europe. Does any one say that this is impractical? Then we answer that there is no practicable method of self-defense within our reach.

A paper declaration of independence from the North while sending millions of dollars there every year to enrich and give power to the very persons against whom the paper fulmination would be hurled, would only bring upon us shouts of ridicule; and while we should be impotent at home, we should be a laughing stock abroad. The pocket argument we speak of would exercise the spirit of abolitionism from the minds of nine-tenths of the Northern and Western people, though we well know that this idea of this argument in advance will not do it. This effect could only be expected to appear when the workings of the argument itself should begin to be felt."

A Wealthy Man.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* gives the following description of George Law: "If anything don't pay, George Law respectfully drops it. He now owns nine-tenths of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, which alone is an income of a prince, and growing more valuable every day. He also owns nearly all the stock of the North Avenue Railroad, which, when completed, will run through Greenwich street to the Ninth avenue, and thence to Harlem river, a nine mile concern. Half the ferries belong to Law. He owns the Dry Dock Bank, and the bank owns about forty acres of docks, houses and land, almost in the heart of the city. Law owns the Staten Island ferry boats, and two miles of water front near New York, that in a few years will be worth for docks—ten millions. He really owns the Flushing Railroad; and heaven knows how much more he owns. That immense thinking brain keeps accumulating. I don't think he goes into large operations now for the purpose of making money. I think he works to keep from stagnating. The not a politician, he wields a very powerful influence upon politics, especially upon local affairs. Most persons have an idea that he is an old man. No such thing. He is only fifty-one years old, and possesses one of those vigorous constitutions that will last him forty-nine years longer."

Distressing Accident.

Mrs. Haselwood of Franklin county was instantly killed on Friday morning last, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of her husband. He rose from bed at 5 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of going turkey hunting, and after dressing himself, in attempting to take his gun from behind a bureau, which stood near the bed, it discharged, the load entering his wife's head near the crown and causing instant death. Mr. H. is almost insane from mental distress.—He is one of the best citizens in the county.—*Rel. Register.*

A German was robbed in the town of Franklin, Conn., by a mere boy, whom he took into his wagon for a ride along the road; the boy asked him to smell a fine perfume, from a bottle; he smelled, and the next thing he knew he was sitting alone in his wagon; the boy, a watch, fifteen dollars and a buffalo robe gone! The little scamp had chloroform in the bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Statesville Depot up to Dec. 13, 1859.

W C Good, sundries; S J, salt; Rev A B Erwin, box M Ratty, sundries; J F McCorkle, 2 stoves & c.; Marshall & Aulsaugh, 1 bbl; W C Linnell, 2 boxes; J Harpo & Son, 1 bbl; Ramsour & Seigel, 1 bbl; P M Warren, box and barrel; D B White, 1 bundle.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

At Oak Forest, N. C., on the 7th instant, by Rev S. B. O. Wilson, Mr. J. D. CALHOUN of Tipton co., Tenn., to Miss Adie, daughter of the late J. B. Gracey.

On the 22d Nov., by Squire Adams, Mr. M. O. LAZENBY to Miss RACHEL E. TUCK, both of Iredell.

BITUARY.

DIED.

In Laurensville, S. C., of Croup, the 3d of December, EUGENE GRIFFIN ELLIOTT, infant son of J. D. and E. N. Elliott, formerly of Iredell county. Aged 2 yrs 2 mos & 13 days

Markets

Statesville Market—Dec. 16, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon .012 (@ 60) 40 Feathers .035 (@ 60) 40 Beef .04 (@ 60) 54 Flour .45 (@ 50) 50 Beeswax .025 (@ 60) 30 Flaxseed .025 (@ 60) 30 Butter .015 (@ 60) 18 Hides, dry .015 Coffee .014 (@ 60) 16 Green .005 Candles, Lard .011 (@ 60) 12 Tallow .020 Linseed oil .30 (@ 60) 35 Adamantine .030 (@ 60) 55 Molasses .040 (@ 60) 65 tannin .050 (@ 60) 55 Nails .006 Peas .045 (@ 60) 75 Chickens .010 (@ 60) 12 Rags .003 Dried Apples .005 Rice .006 peeled .003 Salt .210 (@ 60) 225 Dried Peaches .008 Sugar .010 (@ 60) 12 peeled .010 Loaf .016 (@ 60) 18 unpeeled .003 Tallow .010 (@ 60) 12 Eggs, doz .012 Wheat .090 (@ 60) 100

Charlotte Market—Dec. 13, 1859.

Bacon .012 (@ 60) 40 Rye .095 (@ 60) 00 Peas .065 (@ 60) 00 Sides .011 (@ 60) 12 Beans, white .000 Oats .000 (@ 60) 50 Butter .015 (@ 60) 00 Meal .085 (@ 60) 00 Candles, Hides, Dry .012 (@ 60) 12 Green .006 (@ 60) 00 Iron, Comm. .004 (@ 60) 05 Rolled .005 (@ 60) 05 Lard .012 (@ 60) 12 Molasses, N. O. .000 (@ 60) 00 Su. Ho. .050 (@ 60) 00 W. I. .035 (@ 60) 00 Salt, pick. .005 (@ 60) 00 Spiritus, Rye-well .075 (@ 60) 00 N. C. .060 (@ 60) 00 Apr. Br. .060 (@ 60) 00 Peach .100 (@ 60) 15 Sugars, N. O. .10 (@ 60) 11 Loaf .014 (@ 60) 15 Corn .085 (@ 60) 87

Salisbury Market—Nov. 29, 1859.

Apples, Molasses, Cuba .035 (@ 60) 45 N. Orl. .055 (@ 60) 65 Museo .045 (@ 60) 55 Candles, Adamantine .025 (@ 60) 30 Coffee, Tannery .050 (@ 60) 00 Rio .012 (@ 60) 14 Rolled .005 (@ 60) 05 Lard .012 (@ 60) 12 Molasses, N. O. .000 (@ 60) 00 Su. Ho. .050 (@ 60) 00 W. I. .035 (@ 60) 00 Salt, pick. .005 (@ 60) 00 Spiritus, Rye-well .075 (@ 60) 00 N. C. .060 (@ 60) 00 Apr. Br. .060 (@ 60) 00 Peach .100 (@ 60) 15 Sugars, N. O. .08 (@ 60) 09 Loaf .011 (@ 60) 10 Fair to good .009 (@ 60) 09 C. O. .000 (@ 60) 00 Ordin. .001 (@ 60) 10 Flour, .000 (@ 60) 00 S. Tur. .41 (@ 60) 00 Cotton, mid. .104 Brown .008 (@ 60) 11 Crush .011 (@ 60) 12 Clar. .010 (@ 60) 11 Tallow .010 (@ 60) 12 Wheat, White .095 (@ 60) 11 Red .085 (@ 60) 11 Wool .025 (@ 60) 00

Wilmington Market—Dec. 15, 1859.

Reported expressly for the Express, by W. H. MCARL & CO., Commission Merchants.

Bacon .012 (@ 60) 13 No. 3 .000 Bagging, 13 (@ 60) Shoulders .00 (@ 10) Rope .61 (@ 60) Pork, mess .175 (@ 60) Glue .12 (@ 60) Beeswax .031 (@ 60) 32 Nails cut .034 (@ 60) 10 Candles, Adamantine .025 (@ 60) 30 Coffee, Tannery .050 (@ 60) 00 Rio .011 (@ 60) 14 S. Tur. .41 (@ 60) 00 Java .017 (@ 60) 14 C. O. .000 (@ 60) 00 Cotton, mid. .104 Brown .008 (@ 60) 11 Crush .011 (@ 60) 12 Clar. .010 (@ 60) 11 Tallow .010 (@ 60) 12 Flour, White .095 (@ 60) 11 Red .085 (@ 60) 11 Wool .025 (@ 60) 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YADKIN COUNTY, Superior C. of Equity, Fall Term, 1859.

John Dauner & Malinda his wife, Samuel L. Kelly & Caroline his wife, Isidore T. Whitaker by her guardian, William Gough, Phineas Whittaker by her guardian, S. Kelly, Adams, Whitaker by his guardian, William Gough, Mrs. Whitaker vs John Whitaker & Robert Whitaker.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Whitaker and Robert Whitaker, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Iredell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the County of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 1st Monday in February next, (being the 1st Monday in March next,) and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of said Court, office, in Yadkinville, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1859; and in the 83d year of our Independence. MILES M. COWLES, C & M. E. Dece. 9, 1859. 1-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YADKIN COUNTY, Superior C. of Equity, Fall Term, 1859.

THE Petition of Jonathan Long and wife Ruthy, of Sampson county, Georgia, vs Sarah Chapman, of the county of Yadkin, & Erasmus Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that Erasmus Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Iredell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

MILES M. COWLES, C & M. E. Dece. 9, 1859. 1-6w

To R. R. Contractors

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. Road

Six miles of this road will be located and ready for contract by the 20th of December. Persons desirous of engaging in contracts upon this work, can see the profiles and estimates of the amount of earth-work, by calling at the Office of the Company in Charlotte or bids may be addressed to the President, Wm. Johnston, at this place.

Ten additional miles will be ready for contract by the 15th of January 1860. Charlotte, December 13th, 1859.

PLANTATIONS For Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale,

2 or 3

Valuable Plantations,

in Iredell county, upon easy terms. Persons wanting to buy homes, would do well to call. Statesville, Dec. 2. A. R. LAURENCE.

WALLACE & ELIAS

Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

ALSO,

500 Sacks of the very best Liverpool Salt in seamless Sacks. nov 18 50

Death to All Vermin!

It is truly wonderful with what certainty Rate, Roach, Flea, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Moths, Moquitoes, Flies, Insects animal, in short every species of vermin, are utterly destroyed by

"Coster's" Rat, Roach, etc., Exterminator, "Coster's" Bed-Bug Exterminator, "Coster's" Electric Powder, for Insects, etc.

[REDACTED]

J. C. COVER, (BA. "Herald") Lancaster, W. Va. Highly recommended the Exterminator. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat Killer and Insect exterminator, yet a hundredth part of the value of such property laid out in "Coster's" Ext. would save all from loss."

W. CURTIS (Druggist) Oaklawn, Ill. "We rec'd the box from Blakely, St. Louis—it gives great satisfaction when ever tried—in a dead shot every time, and no mistake."

DRUGGIST & PARSONS, Troy, N.Y. "Your Rat, Roach exterminator, is all well. It gives universal satisfaction."

DRUGGIST, is all well. It gives universal satisfaction."

AGRICULTURAL.

Mutton.

We mean to repeat a thousand times, or at least till what we say has some effect upon our countrymen, that a pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can be produced for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season, and those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicious than smoked mutton-hams, of the South Down breeds of sheep. Venison itself is not superior.—*American Agriculturist.*

Kidney Worms in Swine.

In answer to an inquiry, the editor of the *Maine Farmer* replies that it is not very uncommon for swine to be troubled with loss of power in the muscles of the back and loins to support the hind quarters of the animal. This is sometimes occasioned by a worm which lodges itself in the kidneys and by the irritation it produces there, brings on a weakness of the loins.—

Sometimes it is caused by a disease of the spinal column, by which the nervous action from the spinal column to the several muscles of the loins is stopped and renders the animal unable to raise up and use the hind quarters.—

At the South, where the kidney worm in swine prevails much more than here, they give in the swill, wood ashes, salt and red pepper, with a view, we suppose, of their acting on the kidneys and destroying the worm. In the other case, tonics, such as a little coppersas in the swill, and external applications, such as cold water dashed on to the loins, followed by brisk frictions. Liniments of a stimulating kind freely applied and rubbed in, clover tea and green clover fed freely are often useful as a corrective to the digestive organs.

Cabbage.

Remove the waste leaves, and divide the stump end as far as the centre of the cabbage. It is good boiled with salt meat; but if cooked by itself, salt should be added to the water. Cabbage should be put into boiling water, be well skimmed, and boil an hour or hour and a half, according to the size.

Advertisements.

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
Drugs, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp-Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65cts. to \$1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.

LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price. BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95cts. per gallon by the Bbl.,—very low.

VARNISHES, Conch Im. English Finishing Furniture, Copal, (extra No. I and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian, JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton; from \$3 to 12cts. per lb.

SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.

A large assortment of PAINT BRUSHES.

WINDOW GLASS.

PUTTY, Ready for use in Cans and Bladders. French, English, and German.

PERFUMERY.

TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.

GENUINE COLOGNE.

Churchill's Preparation of the Hypnotophiles, for the Cure of CONSUMPTION, Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of Holloway's PILLS and Ointment in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.

FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.

SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.

CIGARS, by the 1,000.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received, from Landreth & Son, of PHILADELPHIA, and from Thorburn, N. Y.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop;

RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.

List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail, Orders respectively solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7y.

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of

Superior Lime for sale by the barrel or bushel.



The place to get all kinds of printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Or every description L is always on hand, or printed to order.

W. R. WILSON,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE Northern cities, with his Fall stock.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Clare, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.,

Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to

Bell, Ricker & Co.,

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS,

and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON.

Statesville, Oct. 7 1859. 44-3m

NEW MARBLE YARD,

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops, and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED

ITALIAN

OR

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he will fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49-1f

LECKIE & SON,

TIN and ROOFING

AND SHEET IRON

WARE, etc., etc.

Statesville, N. C.,

WOULD most respectfully call upon a generous public to sustain them in their line of business, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.

They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to order at the shortest notice. They have had good success in Roofing and Guttering with Tin, and would say to one and all, that they are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a distance, on low terms.

STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot of COOK, PARLOR and SHOP-STOVES, also other articles in the Housekeeping line, a short time.

They will sell very low for cash, or to panicular dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all cases warrant them to be made of the best materials, and workmanship inferior to none.

Old Copper, Pewter, and Ferrier taken in exchange for work. Give us a call and try LECKIE & SON.

April 22, 1859. 20-1f

The price 30 CENTS.

The Little Family Cathartic Pills are sold wholesale by the Trade in all the principal towns.

S. T. W. SANDORD, Manufacturer and Proprietor, 33 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT, Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., 155 North High Street, Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their DOUBLE SCREENED

ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN, CELEBRATED

For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INFORMATION of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from \$10 to \$15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for me to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34.

Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Baltimore, Md.

Importers and Jobbers of their

RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks & Satins,

VELVETS, Ruche, Flowers, Feathers, Straw BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

OFFER A STOCK UNSURPASSED IN

the United States in variety and cheapness.

ED.—Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

ED.—Terms six months, 6 per cent. of

for cash, per funds.

August 19, 1859. 14-2f

THE UNION, ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia.

UPON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the more nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approval, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

ED.—Terms \$1.50 per day.

UPON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r. 14-2f

THE UNION, ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia.

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals,

EXTRACTS,

PHARMACEUTICAL

Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOP. EIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.

AT HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE, SALISBURY, N. C.

FALL AND WINTER 1859.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks & Satins,

VELVETS, Ruche, Flowers, Feathers, Straw

BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

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